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At the Bottom of Arbitration

The fundamental theory upon which he advocates of arbitration rest their argument is instinct with human nature. like individuals when it comes to the assions and resentments which breed conflict; and every one experienced in such matters will agree that both the man who gives and he who receives the provocation are the worst possible judges of the merits and the equities involved. Each needs disinterested and conscientious counsel. Neither is it at all likely that the individual will proceed with wisdom if left to the guidance of his own unbridled anger. The greatest peacemaker in the world is the mediation of dispassionate and honorable inquiry. Arguing from past experience in the case of personal quarrels to the future prospects of international quarrels, it is well within bounds to say that at least eight out of every ten threatened colisions may be averted by arbitration.

It is an interesting if somewhat ronical development whereby nations in pursuit of the highest and noblest altruism now find themselves on the point of adopting the principles and methods of the Code Duello, which thirty vears ago was laughed and sneered and egislated out of existence as a relic of mediæval barbarism. A careful examination of any aut orized dition of the much ridiculed "Code of Honor" will show that every person aspiring to the rank of gentleman is required, when laboring under a sense of unbear ble affront or injury inflicted on him by another, at once to withdraw from the scene of his provocation, without the smallest overture of resentment or hostility, and submit the case to some friend in whose lovalty, wisdom and responsible character he has implicit confidence. This friend, with the consent of his principal, calls another adviser into the councils of the aggrieved party, and these speedily require from the other party the appointment of two representatives, who shall in consultation with them pronounce upon the controversy. If these four decide that there is no proper cause for quarrel, that ends it. If they conlude that a hostile meeting is inevitable. the meeting must take place. Everybody in the least familiar with the history of the duello knows that the four advisers forbid at least 90 per cent, of the conflicts submitted to their judgment; and it is a further and a particularly significant tribute to the system that peace arranged in this way is almost invariably genuine and permanent. If the world thew all the facts and could contrast the duels of which it hears so much with the achieved pacifications of which it never hears at all, the world would in a better position to realize the neficent and righteous function of the

arbitrator. This is not to be understood as a pleafor the duello. We intend it, on the contrary, as an argument in justification of the transfer of the "Code" from conditions which it did not wholly fit to conditions under which it will find an opporfunity for unbounded usefulness. The duello as applied to individuals may have served its purpose in a long past generation. That is a matter of opinion. But as concerns this generation, we venfure to assert that neither in Virginia nor South Carolina, nor yet in Louisiana, where it found its last survival, is there any important feeling in favor of its restoration. Apparently the Code Duello of the nineteenth century represented nothing more than an unguided, undened impulse of civilization. Evidently the seed of "barbarism" is now flowering for the benefit and instruction of the ultimate and perfect civilization. The processes of the Code have found their true field of usefulness. Consult that code and you will find the whole rubric of arbitration:

Curry Wins on Merit Only.

The newly appointed Governor of New Mexico will return from the Philippines and incidentally from a career of great excitement and vicissitude to take up the humdrum routine of American civilization. We refer to the Hon, GEORGE CURRY, lately Governor of Samar, previously an officer of the insular constabulary, before that chief of police at Manila, and away back in 1898 Captain of Troop | Premier is well aware that the agree-H of the Rough Riders. No doubt, after nine such tempestuous years, Governor CURRY will welcome an interlude of leisurely and peaceful ease. No doubt it was with a view to this well earned recompense that his old commander. President ROOSEVELT, recalled the appointment of the Hon. HERBERT J. HAGERMAN as Governor of New Mexico and transferred the job to his old comrade in arms.

The new Governor's official record fairly palpitates with dramatic incident and suggestion. It may be true, as aleged, that his troop did not get away from Tampa with the lucky ones who ent down with the Shafter expedition of June 7, 1898, to exterminate Spaniards nd save the regulars under Young, LAWTON, SUMNER, KENT and others from anihilation, but we can safely assure rselves that he maintained during the riod of his detention on the flea ridden pre of western Florida a thoroughly errified, not to say sanguinary, bear-

burning thirs; for war and devastation. which stands ready to become a friend The exploits of the Rough Riders in this town after the breakup at Montauk Point are still of vivid remembrance. There was also a Washington episode, relating to one of the newspaper offices, in which a Captain Curry distinguished himself very considerably, contributing at the same time to the gayety of the capital. Afterward, the homing heroes vanished from general observation, to crop out singly at eccentric intervals as officeholders, beneficiaries of various State States, unless he is careful to shun even institutions, fruits of shooting scrapes, and bashful evaders of attention by the Sheriff

Captain GEORGE CURRY, however, went

to the Philippines, where, as we have shown, he acted many parts. On this side of the world he has attracted attention chiefly by his performances as Governor of Samar and in particular by his masterly strategy on the occasion of the peace conference at Malcoan, when the Pulajanes treacherously attacked his party, and where he covered them with humiliating disappointment by rushing down a precipitous declivity, plunging into a raging torrent almost as formi-It is a self-evident touth that nations are "table us the Bug Bug River which Fun-STON had swum across some time before. and successfully secluding himself for thirty-six hours in the tangled bush. The Pulajanes have not yet rallied from that miserable setback. The Governor of Samar, therefore, will bulge into New Mexico crowned by many halos, and once more President ROOSEVELT'S wisdom in the distribution of rewards among the Rough Riders will receive a signal illus-

tration. We are told that the displacement of Governor HAGERMAN in favor of Governor CURRY must be credited to the potent influence and the diplomatic finesse of the Hon. BULL ANDREWS. It will not do, however, to believe everything one hears. For our part we shall always think that CUEBY has won upon his merits as a typical Rough Rider.

How the British Government Helps Russian Liberals.

news received from St. Petersburg during the last week has been noteworthy for the wariness with which the majority of the Duma on the one hand and Premier STOLYPIN on the other have avoided an irreparable breach which would have given to the Reactionists, who have regained much of their former influence over the Czar, a pretext for dissolving the assembly. What is the argument which appeals with so much force to the Premier and by which he has been able thus far to hold back his sovereign from taking a step which not only would provoke a revolution in Russia but would be held to justify it by most of the impartial onlookers in western Europe? What has thus availed to hold reaction in check is the indubitable fact that if new domestic sources of revenue shall not be opened by the present Duma, Russia will shortly need to contract a large foreign loan, and that as but small, if any, further advances can be expected from France, recourse will have to be made to England. This fact is supplemented with the knowledge that if London bankers would undertake to float a Russian loan a considerable part of it would doubtless be subscribed for in the United States. which deter a farsighted statesman like Mr. STOLYPIN from forfeiting irremediably British approbation. He is keenly alive to the truth that the British Government has the power not only to rescue Russia from bankruptcy but also, by making the Czar a party to the Anglo-French entente, to lessen materially the need for lavish outlay on his military and naval armaments.

That the Constitutional Democrats. who as yet have managed to control the Duma, are determined not to give the Reactionists a plausible pretext for a dissolution was made evident on April 13 by their submission to the use of force to prevent outside experts from assisting the committees of the popular branch of the Russian parliament. We have but little doubt that this use of force was made regretfully by Mr. STOLYPIN. who, confronted on the one hand by violent Radicals in the Duma and on the other by suspicious Reactionists at Tsarskoe-Selo, is between the devil and the deep sea. That he earnestly wished not to be forced by his enemies at the court into an irretrievable quarrel with the representatives of the people is proved by his confidential suggestion to influential Constitutional Democrats that the committees of the House hold separate private sessions outside of the Tauride Palace for the examination of experts. According to the latest telegram from St. Petersburg the suggestion will be accepted, and thus the rupture which the Reactionists are working for will be averted temporarily.

We may take for granted that the Russian Premier's patriotic attempt to restrain the Czar from committing an act which would be construed in Great Britain and the United States as a retraction of his promise to give his subjects a Constitution is powerfully though indirectly seconded by the Bannerman Government through the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The British ment to admit Russia into the Anglo-French entente, which if not actually made is seemingly on the point of being ing the Senate passed reverently this so, would not be sanctioned by his countrymen if they believed that thereby they would become abettors of a reactionary scheme to disappoint the just expectations of the Russian people. Sir-H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN is also aware that Russia's credit in the London money market would be fatally impaired if the understanding on which the last Russian namely, that the autocrat's bond would be indorsed by a national parliament should prove to be without foundation. He thus has the strongest possible motives for employing all the influence a course that could not be defended at the bar of British public opinion.

In these days, when the submarine telegraph brings distant Governments genuine Peerless caracole and caper, the and peoples instantaneously together, scalps of BRYAN and most other Demo-, and exhibited every symptom of a the feelings and convictions of a nation

and a creditor must have tremendous weight with a sovereign who sees that it lies in foreign hands to decide whether prosperity or bankruptcy awaits his country. His worst enemy has never pretended that the ruler of Russia lacks intelligence, and we therefore cannot believe that he will be deaf to his Premier's assurance that he cannot win or keep the friendship of England, which would carry the good will of the United the appearance of breaking faith with his own subjects.

Preservation of the Bison.

The work of the American Bison Society, which was organized in this city in December, 1905, to preserve the buffalo as distinguished from the "cattalo" or hybrid, a cross between the original lord of the soil and the Galloway or other domestic breed, is at last receiving the

recognition it deserves. It cannot yet be said that the preservation of the bison in its wild state is assured, but the prospect is brightening, because the public has been made to understand that the bison is doomed to extinction unless it can be turned out in the great forest reserves to live off the The animals shown in menageries or kept in cramped quarters breed, but they do not thrive. Mr. ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES, the secretary of the American Bison Society, says that "small bones, short legs, loose tendons and large bellies mark the second and third generations." In some of the private parks the bison hold their own and breed well

-for instance, in Blue Mountain park at Meriden, N. H .- but the heirs of a buffalo fancier may have no sympathy with his hobby and sell the herd to a travelling showman. It is a case where Government ownership, State or national, seems to be the only remedy. The Government has the wild land, and the principal cost of preservation, aside from the salaries of game wardens, is that of building a stout fence around the natural habitat of the animal.

In this State it has been proposed that nine square railes of land in the Adirondack region be fenced in for a buffalo range. Mr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, director of the Zoological Park, has said a good word for this project-that fifteen bison could be bought for \$350 apiece, and an appropriation of \$15,000 would pay for the fence and for two years winter fodder. It would, of course, be delightful to see the pure blooded bison roaming the Adirondack wilderness, whose snows and cold it would flourish in, being one of the hardiest of beasts; but if winter fodder had to be provided for it, is not the plan of maintaining the bison on the national forest reserves, with their greater range and variety of food, to be preferred? Last July the Federal Government accepted an offer made by the New York Zoological Society to send a small herd of buffalo then on exhibition in its garden to the Wichita Forest Reserve in southwestern Oklahoma, which affords good grazing grounds and abundant water. There the bison would be on its own stamping ground and ought to be self-sustaining. Congress, we believe, has appropriated \$15,000 for fencing the range. Other herds could be distributed among those reserves where conditions are favorable to the preservation of the animal. It would simply become a question of how much money Congress desired to spend upon the project. Not even Mr. BAYNES, who exhibits specimens of buffalo wool and suggests that it has an industrial value, would contend that the buffalo on the range would ever pay for its guardianship.

Canada has already stolen a march on us in the matter of perpetuating the American bison. President ROOSEVELT proposed recently that the Government acquire a herd of 300 head owned by MICHELE PABLO of Mexico, and while the plan was under discussion Canada intervened and bought the animals for a reservation in the Northwest. The Dominion Government is doing what we should have done twenty-five years ago, when there remained a herd here and there in remote fastnesses and the early disannearance of the buffalo in a wild state was threatened. Canada can still boast that buffalo roam the region about the Great Slave Lake, but the Government, knowing that the herd is being rapidly thinned by Indian hunters, is taking steps to preserve these lingering specimens and add to them by purchase. In our own country, where buffalo used to stop emigrant wagons on the plains and swam the upper Missouri in such numbers that steamboats had to lie up until the migration was over, the American Bison Society has been a year and a half arousing public sentiment in support of its propaganda to save from extinction the brother to the eagle.

Weak Knees in Michigan.

The Michigan House of Representatives ought to be more responsive to the popular breath, a more sensitive vessel and vehicle of popular emotion, a keener auscultator of the people's heart than the Michigan Senate. It is not. It has just shown itself to be coarse and crass, earless for the higher poetry, eyeless for the supreme good. May 31 is to be a joyful and a solemn day for Lansing and all Michigan. In preparation for and thankful acknowledgment of the coming bless-

resolution: "Whereas that peerless leader and young giant of the Western world, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, has signified his intention of attending the semi-centennial celebration of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing

Friday, May 31, therefore be it resolved," &c. This is in the right key. It is properly conceived in dithyrambs and hyperboles. loan was secured-the understanding. It speaks the natural language of loyalty and worship. And its poetry rests on the immovable platform of fact. Mr. ROOSE-VELT is the Peerless Leader. If once the aureole engarlanded the melodramatic lineaments of the Nebraska Jefferson, it which he can with propriety exert to now belongs and is worn of right by Mr. dissuade NICHOLAS II. from pursuing ROOSEVELT, who has galloped off gayly with most of the principles and all the glory of the sometime Peerless. Madly and perpetually does the real and only crats and Populists dangling from his

red saddle bow; and wild whoops of joy

arise from the spectators. The truth cannot be muzzled. Mr. ROOSEVELT is the Peerless Leader. Mr. ROOSEVELT is the young Giant, the ever young Giant, of the Western world. Why Western" only? His fame folds in this orb o' the earth. He is the Giant of the whole world; and it is altogether too dwarfish for him. He needs more worlds in his business.

Will it be believed by history that in the Michigan House a member, doubtless at the instigation of the hellhounds of capital, sneered at this mild adumbration of the undeniable actual position of our President, called the language of the resolution "sophomoric," and persuaded the House to cut out with an unfeeling pen those phrases of happy description? Will it be believed that the Senate, false to its original inspiration, accepted this brutal mutilation of its literature?

Yet no faltering on the part of the Michigan Legislature, whether it is consciously subservient to the Money Power or innocently misled, can change or dim the glorious truth. On May 3: that Peerless Leader and Young Giant of the Western world, THEODORE ROOSE-VELT, will talk to the Lansing "Aggies" and nobody dares to doubt that the views there expressed will amply vindicate the speaker's right to the insignia on which the craven Wolverines have laid their desecrating hands.

While Commissioner BINGHAM is doing his best to make the police forcean effective instrument for the uses for which it was created, the public can help in no way more positively than by revising its notions as to the importance of the commanding officers. For years inspectors, captains and sergeants have been treated as if they were of far more consequence than ordinary citizens. Their words have had a weight entirely unjustified by the source from which they came, or their own intrinsic value. When policemen are looked on popularly as what they are-hired agents of the public with certain easily under stood, clearly defined duties and limitations-a considerable step toward proper control will have been taken.

The facts brought out in the investiga tion of the drowning accident in the Columbia University swimming pool all point toward the need of reforms in the housekeeping of that adjunct to the Morningside educational institution.

In the early days of Japan's relations with the Occident foreign warships used to make wild excitement by sailing into the big bay of Tokio and firing salutes honor of the country. Dr. REIN, a leading authority on Japan, thinks it worth mentioning that the people, naming these ships from the noise they made, called them the "boom boom" boats.

The upper part of the bay is so shallow that the boom boom boats couldn't get within miles of the great city of Tokio. The Mikado moved into the palace in 1869, but from that day he had no misgiving that foreign warships might some time knock his residence to pieces. They could not get within several gunshots of it.

When foreign engineers said it would be a simple problem to turn Tokio into a fine port and make the big city a factor in the world's trade the Mikado's faithful subjects said "No thank you" with much emphasis. They did not propose to have a ditch dug up to their city so that foreign warships might get within shelling dis-

Times have changed. Japan has boom boom boats of her own, and they have done much to command respect. The Japanese do not feel just now that a ship canal up to Tokio would place the imperial palace and the state buildings at the mercy of a foreign foe. So we see the municipality of Tokic planning to raise about \$24,000,000 to make harbor for deep sea ships.

Porte Rico's Record.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT has now been nearly ten years under the American flag: 11 is still treated as if it were allen and beyond the pale of Americanism. There have been ne revolts, massacres, burnings, looting, organized brigandage to imperil American interests. Taft says that peace and prosperity abound, that really the people enjoy the benefits of citizens.

If this be so, why not make them actual citizens' What objections can there be? Disloyalty? Why are so few soldiers kept there? Race prejudice! The Latin element is as strong in many parts of the United States: the negroes are no thicker that here in this country. Ignorance? There are good educational facilities in Porto Rico. Have they If there is a valid reason for excluding Porte

Ricans from becoming Americans, let it be heard, and quickly. If there is none, let Congress at its next session make citizens of Porto Elcans. Let them have this, or let them go.

Logic of the Good Luck Horseshoe

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Concerning the question how the good luck horseshoe should he hung I suggest "toe" downward. The reason toe forward, preceding all other parts of the shoe The only exception to this is when the animal to mpelled to do the painful, unnatural movemen of "backing up." So Master or Mr., Miss or Mrs. Superstitto

should hang the shoe toe downward, that when the string breaks and the shoe is in action, the toe may have its normal and rightful precedence NEW YORK, April 20.

The Congo Reform Association

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Why do som

persons, poorly informed in foreign affairs, continually see in the zeal of the Congo Reform Asso ctation a proof of British desire to grab the region' Leaving all other questions out of it, the men who are so roundly denouncing the Congo Free State administration are British Anti-Imperialists of the first water. They may be right or wrong or merely hypersensitive, but they are continually fighting against British expansion. To assume that thei crusade is the sheep skin covering the land hungry wolf of expansion is ridiculous. ROBERT C. GREEN. BROOKLYN, April 20.

An Attentive Congregation.

From the Spectator. A little meeting house in Breconshire. It was not summer evening, and the minister prosed on interminably, all, pausing to look around, he found Nobody," he exclaimed reproachfully, "is listening to me, but one poor idjot." The idiot immediately rose and said: "If I were not an idiot I should not

be listening to you," and marched out of the building Emigration From Ireland.

According to a recent Parltamentary paper 35,918 persons emigrated from Ireland in 1906, per cent, of the total population. Of the emigrants 76 per cent, came to the United States. The pape iraws attention to the fact that in the jast fifty-five years no less than 1,100,000 Irish have left their ountry to settle in other lands

Identifying a Post.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Is the John l'emple Graves who wants Bryan to nominate Roosevelt the same John Temple Graves who would change the name of the mocking bird to J. SMITHE BROWNS.

What, What, What?

SAVANNAM, Ga., April 19.

George III. was wondering how the apple got i

EVOLUTION OF "MY POLICY."

How the Doctrine of Federal Regulation Was imported and Adopted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every body should avoid implication in a five million dollar tipsy conspiracy to choose the next President of the United States, but yet who did invent the doctrine underlying my policy"? This doctrine is that a power imparted to Congress by the Constitution, in order to "regulate commerce among the States," implies a power to regulate State corporations for farming, mining, manufacturing, producing, exchanging and trans-

porting, and State commerce in general. The pending controversy over the regulation of commerce is really a controversy over jurisdiction. If the commerce is inter state, then the United States has jurisdiction; but if the commerce is not "among the States," then no power to regulate it has been delegated to Congress, and all power over it has, by the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution, been "reserved to the States respectively or to the people. That is fixed fact and fixed law.

The last quarter of the last century was prolific of lawsuits and judicial decisions growing out of disputes between a State of the Union and the United States regarding the right of the former to tax this or that elass of commerce... States endeavored to tax property or persons of other States passing through or brought into the taxing State. The devices of taxing States were endless to evade the rule that no State could lawfully tax or regulate "commerce among the States.

Finally, in 1886, the court (118 U.S. Rep. 557) was enabled after a long series of decisions to make it plain that a State statute intended to tax or restrain or regulate the transmission of persons or property or telegraphic messages from one State to another was void, even as to the part of such transmission within the State. That decision, it is said, brought about the enactment of the Hepburn interstate railway law of February, 1887, which has since been four times amended and enlarged. After its enactment the court. which had till then been so often required to say what in matters of commerce a State could not do under its reserved powers, has been almost as frequently called upon to declare what the United States cannot do under its delegated powers.

Three years after the Hepburn railway statute there came, in 1890, the Sherman anti-trust law, which was plainly intended to cover only trade and not transportation, but by Government suits the Federal courts have been driven to apply it, first to railway servants and then to railways.

The attitude of the two great parties toward that legislation can be found officially exhibited by each in its "Campaign Book" for the autumn Congressional elections of 1902. Senator Sherman stood sponsor for the legislation. In his autobiography he indicates that a reason for urging it was that "trusts" and combinations were prerenting the competition which would otherwise reduce the prices of articles of domestic manufacture similar to those kept out of the country by the protective tariff. The Democrats seem for other reasons to have disliked the "trusts," but preferred to extinguish them by the States creating them. aided by repealing customs duties on foreign goods like those produced by the "trusts." However, the bill as finally agreed to passed the Senate with only one negative vote.

Not very much was accomplished under the law during the first ten years of its life to prevent the growth of corporations, and President McKinley in his annual message of December, 1899, urged that "whatever power Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted." The inference is that the Republican leaders "ascertained" that the Constitution had not delegated to Congress the power to do that which President Roosevelt now proposes to do to State corporations, for on May 21, 1900. this joint resolution to amend the Constitution was reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Republican House:

Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several States, the Territories the District of Columbia and all territories under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to define regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, mo polles or combinations, whether existing in the orm of a corporation or otherwise. The several States may continue to exercise such

power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States. Section 3. Congress shall have nower to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legis lation.

The proposed amendment required a

two-thirds vote. There were in the House 184 Republicans, 163 Democrats, 6 Populists and 1 Silverite. Only 154 voted for the amendment, 132 resisted it, 56 did not vote, Of the 154 all were Republicans but two. and of the 132 all were Tilden-Cleveland Democrats but two. The significance of the vote was in the fact that the President and the Republican leaders, including the Judiciary Committee, seem to have deemed that the amendment was necessary. If the amendment had been voted by two-thirds of each house of Congress and threefourths of the Legislatures of the States had adopted it a great part of the rights of the States reserved under the present Constitution, including the last three amendments, and affirmed by numberless decisions of the Supreme Court, especially that in the Slaughter House case, would have been extinguished. The States would have had only the few rights remaining after Congress had appropriated all the amendment delegated to it. "Indestructible States" would have been institutions

of the past! A little more than a month after that rote in the House, the Democratic (so called) national convention of 1900 adopted the following resolution, presumably written by Mr. Bryan:

Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolise any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the math and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

That was a hard plank for those Democrats to walk upon who believed that corporations and production by them are State affairs, whether little or big, overcapitalized or undercapitalized, filled with water or thirsting for it, promoting monopoly or promoting competition, and cannot be visited or supervised by Congress. The right of an individual or a corporation to engage in interstate commerce is derived from the State, and not from the Federal Constitution which protects it. Congress can "regulate" the exercise of the right, which is always subject to a reasonable police power regarding health and morals. A Federal license to State corporations to do interstate business involved a great part of the objections to the proposed constitutional amendment which Democrats of the Tilden-Cleveland type condemned only a ew days before. Afterward there was in Pittsburg, on

October 4, 1902, the speech by Attorney-General Knox, in which he said:

If it be true that a State can authorize or permit monopoly of production within its borders because t has the power over production as such, although indirectly affects interstate commerce, may not the United States regulate interstate commerce. over which it has exclusive control, even though it directly affects production over which, as such,

t has no control? If Congress, under its power to regulate interstate ommerce, may utterly destroy a combination and orfeit its property in interstate transit, as the terman act provides, because it restrains such ommerce, it seems reasonable to say that it can n the exercise of the same power deny to a com-plication whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce, except upon suc rms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would perate directly upon commerce and only indi-ectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production.

Bryan and Knox were not very far apart! indeed, they were very near each other. The Attorney-General poised a great constitutional contention on the edge of a very sharp knife capable of inflicting a fatal wound upon the contention. President Roosevelt endeavored to balance his five subsequent annual messages on the edge of the same sharp Bryan-Knox knife.

The next Democratic national convention, held in 1904, modified its plank of 1900

thus: Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the State of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such olization exists, such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be en eted on the subject.

Allusion to State "corporations" was emitted and denunciation confined to an

interstate "trust." In September of last year Secretary Taft wandered to Bath, Me., where he said that Congress when it enacted the Sherman antitrust law "had a most indefinite idea of how it [monopoly] was to be described, and so the matter was apparently turned over to the courts." Whereupon, "my policy" endeavored to induce Mr. Taft to go upon the Supreme bench and look into the monopoly

In the middle of last December arrived Secretary Root shaking a resolute fist at forty-six States and saying that the laws of trade disregarded them because State aws were inadequate. He warned the States that their powers, reserved by the Constitution, were "generally passing into the hands of the national Government' through the commercial and taxing prerogatives. He laid his hands on the pillars. The Book of Judges xvi., 26-31.) The nation was to control all commerce, not by an amendment to the fundamental law as was proposed in 1900, but "by construction."

Then came also during the last days of last February President Roosevelt's instruction of Harvard young gentlemen to the effect that the States cannot "practically" control their own corporations; that those who now invoke State rights against his way of supervision of State corporations are as shortsighted as those who used State rights to protect slave labor, and that only Congress can curb the syndicated wealth that must be curbed. His expostulation to the Harvard students carefully abstained from pointing out to them the difference between corporations "doing an interstate business" and corporations doing a State business; and, stranger still, he failed to tell the young gentlemen that it is better to endure for a time evils inflicted by managers of tariffs, "trusts" and railways, than strenuously tear down the dual governments which have given and are now giving such

prosperity and happiness to the country. The question recurs: Who is entitled to riority of invention of the doctrines which mderlie "my policy"? CASUAL. NEW YORK, April 20.

JUSTICE IN THIS TOWN. An Arbitrary Arrest and a Magistrate's Refusal to Hear Witnesses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish o relate to you the circumstances in a case which came before one of our learned police Magistrates yesterday in a downtown court. illustrating the disgraceful manner in which justice is administered in this town.

The driver of a truck and team standing next to the curb on lower Wall street was approached by a mounted policeman, who declared that the truck was too far out in the street. The street at this point is wide, and the truck was not more than a foot from the edge of the curb. This was explained to the policeman, but he struck the horse neares

edge of the curb. This was explained to the policeman, but he struck the horse nearest him three or four times, which caused the team to run away and bolt onto the sidewalk, where it knocked down the post of a railing in front of an office building. Luckily there were no pedestrians on the sidewalk.

The policeman was asked why he struck the horse, but, refusing to reply, he arrested the driver. The affair was witnessed by a large number of persons, and some of them, seeing the injustice of the policeman's act, volunteered to appear as witnesses for the driver. The case was brought up before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon, and five reputable business men offered themselves as witnesses. The policeman made his complaint, and without paying any attention to the driver's statement that he had witnesses who would prove his innocence, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$2, saying that he would not believe the witnesses.

You can imagine the humiliation of these five gentlemen, who are responsible men, and how indignant they felt to be branded as liars and ignored in a court of justice. I don't know what the city is coming to if things of this kind are tolerated. There certainly should be some effort made to stop such methods of administering justice. I will add that Commissioner Bingham's attention has been drawn to the arrest of the driver.

New York, April 19. WALL STEERT.

been drawn to the arrest of the driver.

New York, April 19. WALL STREET,

Nothing But the Best for Him. From the Atlanta Georgian. Secretary of State Phil Cook got a jar the other

norning when he opened his mail and found this:
"Pitch Pine Ridge, Ga., Jan. 18, 1907. "Dear Sir: I want you to send Me bi return male one marrig lisense, I got mandy in the Noshun at last, and I want Them lisense afore she backs out. if You nowed mandy as well as I Do you wood urry, cause plenty of fellers heare air atter her but this old buck beet em awi, and she said she'd hav me last meatin day. If you have got Eny lisense with purty motters on em send that kind, as I want mandy to have ther best. Male your bill with the lisense you Need not be afeared to trust me because Have got a hundred akers of land on ther ridge and Old beck, as good a mule as eny man ever puled ther bel coard over. Yours respectful,

"BILL JONES." It grieved Colonel Cook to delay the nuptials out stern fealty to duty compelled him to write Bill that Georgia did not issue the necessary documents under the Great Seal of State

Chasing the Alienists.

From the Denver Republican lature to prevent expert testimony on the witness tand.—Press despatch. What are the experts runnin' for?" said Bailiff-on-

Parade:
"They've thrown 'em out, they've thrown 'em out," the court reporter said:
"What makes 'em look so mad, so mad?" said Balliffon Parade:
"They've lost their precious witness fees," the court reporter said.

"For they're through with all the brainstorms— you can hear the highbrows now; And they're herdin' up the allenists—just hear 'em you can hear the highbrows now;
And they're herdin' up the allenists—just hear 'em snap and growi;
No longer can one draw his pay for lookin' like an

And they're chasin' off the experts in the morn-"What makes 'em bandage up their jaws?" said Railiff on Parade; "They've broke their teeth on awful words," the court reporter said; "What makes that front rank man choke up?" said Balliff on Parade;

"I guess he's swallowed some new term," the court reporter said; But they're chasin' off the alienists no bad thing The exaggerated egos are strewn thick upon the ground: The earth with murky talkfests will never more For they're chasin' off the experts in the morn-

OPENING UP NORTH AUSTRALIA

The significant news comes from Australia that the Federal Government is about to take over the entire northern territory. which was annexed to the present State of South Australia in 1863. The State, with a population of 320,000, only one-tenth of the meager white population of the Commonwealth, is unable to carry the burden of developing the vast northern domain. The crying need of the territory is a railroad over 1,800 miles long connecting it with the developed regions of the south. Years ago the State built about 400 miles of the line, but its strenuous efforts within the past five years to continue and completthe work have had little result. Under Federal control the citizens of all the States may share in the benefits that will follow the development of this great tropical region, and probably in a few years the territory will be admitted to the sisterhood of States as the tropical State of Australia. with the distinctive interests and needs that result from its climate and geographical

conditions. It is one of the richest tropical region : in the world, is four and a half times as large as Great Britain, much larger than Java. the pearl of the Dutch East Indies. It is one of the most healthful of tropical countries, abounds in every agricultural and pastoral prospect, has abundant water everywhere, even on the widespreading tablelands where irrigation is needed for the best results, and has great and varied mineral resources. Still, the deserts of Australia have not been so neglected this land of promise.

The natives were treacherous, the lo of the pioneer was hard and so the gar risons and the settlers along the coast were withdrawn about 1830, and it was many years before white enterprise got a firm hold upon the country. The story Stuart's tree shows how utterly the land was neglected. When he returned from his famous, journey clear across the cortinent many of his countrymen did no believe that he had gone to the norther coast. "I can prove it," he said. "I stoo under the shade of a large tree as I looke out over the ocean and I carved a large S on that tree." It was thirty years later that Searcy saw that tree with the scar in the shape of an S that Stuart had made in its bark and he wrote home that althoug's the explorer's truthfulness had long bee vindicated, he was glad to see this evidence of his handiwork on the northern shor

of the continent. The miners, herders and farmers ther to-day find in some of the wild animals the most interesting evidence of the earlier presence there of white settlers. Watbuffaloes, like those that toil through the mud of the Philippine rice fields, roam wild in such numbers that in some yearthousands have been killed for their hides There are also great herds of wild horses and wild cattle that have thrived and mu tiplied without the care of man. All these creatures are the descendants of domestic animals that settlers brought into the

country. The various industrial interests of the northern territory have now advanced so far that the question of linking this remote region more closely with the rest of the Commonwealth has become a lead ing issue. Exploration and the experience of the present generation of settlers have proved the availability of enormous areas for cattle, sheep and horse raising and tropical planting Naturally the riches part of Australia in everything excepting minerals, this long neglected region is now regarded by the people of that continent as one of the great factors in the future prosperity of their country.

Sheridan in a National Convention,

From the Washington Herald. ditton that no Am Presidential nomination," Rodgers, City Solicitor of Pittsburg, "and yet saw a very noted man stammer forth a renusciation of the place, although it had not really been ten dered him. It was at the Chicago convention o 1880, when we battled for days before Garfield finally won. I was there as one of the 306 who stuck by Grant to the last ditch. Somebody in the convention hall shouted out: "Mr. Chairman, nominate General Phil Sheridan for President There were cheers, and in a moment the little cava ryman was on his feet, very greatly confused, ver red in the face and yet determined to speak. 'Pleas don't mention my name,' he said. 'I assure you that I have no such ambition. I am loval to my o Then be sat down amid a tremendous u. roar of praucies."

Moorish Idea of Feminine Beauty.

From the National Review. The amiability of Moorish women strikes was greatly. I visited some the other day, and they were full of kindly interest. They liked my fair hair, they liked my clothes; one old crone sig gested how lovely I should be were I to paint m cheeks a brilliant red, stain my under lips coal black, adding three black vertical lines on me forehead and one in the middle of my chin, also stain my teeth with walnut juice, my bands wit henna! I therefore rubbed my checks with m handkerchief till they turned crimson; that amuse them highly, and they laughed and said I needed

no paint, but did need henna and blacking! North Pike Neighborhood.

Correspondence Emporta Gazette. In spite of all the mud we had a short time a. we are needing rain very bad. While trimming hedge with a corn knife, Fait Seaman cut his wrist severely.

Joseph Humerickhouse made a business trip Neosho Falls the first of the week.

Lena Laul, who is attending the Normal at Endporta, visited the home folk over Sunday Lou Langstaff is sporting a new buggy and har

Mr. Jones has a new spring wagon Ben Whitsitt has a new buggy with red wheels

Another "Richest Woman in the World." From the Washington Herald. Señora Creel, wife of the new Ambassador from

Mexico, is the richest woman in the Diplomatic title to numerous gold prospects in the State of Chihuahua, and only recently have these been desight \$200,000,000 in her mines, and her income is normous. Senora Creek according to this ac count, is not only the richest woman in the Diplo matic Corps in Washington, but she is probably the richest woman in her own right in the world, at least potentially so.

Governors' Streets. From the Philadelphia Record

The naming of the avenues in the southers part of the town after the Governors of the State, which has been in progress for several years, was further exemplified last Tuesday, when Stuart avenue was so designated in honor of the present Gubernatoria incumbent. Other such avenues are Pennypacker, Stone, Snyder, Patterson, Beaver and Hastings, There is room for only four more, and the next four Governors will probably be the honored ones. After that some other way of incorporating the names of the Governors will have to be found.

Population of Seoul From the Korea Dally News

recent estimate of the population gives the total at 199,305. In every ward but the north one the number of males exceeds that of females, but in that part of the city the number of males is given as 17,000, while the females are 90,000, This would be hard to explain on any ordinary theory of population. Seoul has no quarter set aside for the exclusive residence of females.

Electricity in Damascus.

Daniascus is the first city in the Turkish Empire which is lighted by electricity and has electric railway cars running through its timeworn stre opening of both systems last month was made the occasion for a public ceremony.

The Man in the Iron Mask explained "Trying to keep out of the five million dollar

conspiracy list." In view of activity from Washington they foresore to press him further.